

contain some matter, or possess some quality, which ought not to be incorporated with butter, and also that this salt is wanting in some important preserving principle, which of course must have been expelled from it in the process of manufacture. We have in a former number of this journal, given a full detail of the dairy management, so far as milking the cows, making butter, utensils necessary, &c. In a future number we shall describe the most approved methods of making cheese. Much of the success of the dairy will depend upon the sort of cows kept, the pasture in summer, and keep in winter. Care should be taken that cows have salt regularly, mixing some salt-petre with it once a month. This we have proved to have a good effect in preserving the cows in good health. Pure water in abundance also is essential.

Genius, generally speaking, is only entitled to respect, when it endeavours to promote the peace, and improve the comfort and happiness of mankind. Talents are always accompanied with the responsibility of using them rightly, and if the possessor does not so employ them, it would be better for him he never was so gifted. However splendid talents may attract our admiration, they have no right to claim the general esteem of mankind, when their possessor exercises them without regard to what is due to the well-being of society and himself. Talents, when employed to promote the comfort and happiness of society, are always entitled to respect and gratitude.

In England they top dress wheat with soda, saltpetre, or guano, which acts as a powerful stimulus, and is said to add from four to six bushels to the produce per acre,—100 lbs. of either of these manures are applied to the acre.

The month of May has been complained of in England this year as unusually cold and wet, with high winds, very similar to what we have experienced in Canada. They had rain on 22 days of the month, and the quantity that fell was near four inches and a half, or double the quantity that fell on an average in the month of May for the previous five years. The average temperature was also near six degrees lower than the average for the

same month for the five years previous. It appears not withstanding, that the growing crops in England have a most promising appearance, and are likely to be most abundant. We have frequently found that the spring and summer weather in Canada, is very similar in its general character to that in England, particularly when there is any deviation from what is usual.

#### PENWITH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At the dinner which took place in Penzance on last Tuesday, where the association held its annual show, the Chairman (Col. Sco. en) said, in alluding to the proper use of guano—

It was a very quick fertilizer, but he would recommend the users of it to observe whether it improved the quality of the grain. It was known to throw out an immense quantity of straw, but he had never heard any one say that it improved the corn; and its benefit, as a fertilizer, he understood lasted only about five or six months.

Mr. Silvester said, that he had not made a proper trial of guano upon corn, but he had found it a very valuable manure for grass. Last season he cut down four tons of grass per acre on land dressed with it; and this year without any additional supply, he had more grass than he ever grew before in any one season. He found it to answer well for turnips, and applied it at the rate of three cwt. per acre, but had found five cwt. was much better.

Mr. Tyacke had sown part of a wheat field this season with Peruvian guano, at two cwt per acre, and found the corn grown upon it to be much superior. It was sown in with the seed, October twelve months. He also manured another portion of the field at four cwt. per acre, and he thought that the quality of the corn from this was better.

Mr. Nicholas Permewan said, that during the last three years he had laid out large sums on guano, and this year to above £18. He applied it to ten acres of wheat at two cwt. per acre, which had been well dressed with farm-yard manure, but had come away badly, and the result was astonishing. He had applied three cwt. to twenty acres of grass, and the effect produced was most beneficial. He had also tried it on part of a turnip field of thirty acres. The field was manured with farm-yard dung and earth from the neighbourhood, at the rate of ninety to one hundred loads per acre, but a space of seven acres in the center was manured with guano at two cwt. per acre. On the latter the turnips were equally as good as on the former. After the turnips he put in wheat, and no man could say which manure had given the better crop.

Mr. Pascoe tried bone dust and guano separately on turnips last year. At first the guano lot did not come on so quickly as the bone dust lot, owing to the drought; but after a fall of rain it pushed on vigorously, and turned out the best crop. He also put twelve hundred of guano to three acres of grass, but he might as well have tossed his money into the sea. It proved the worst grass field he had ever seen; but the dry season it was said, was altogether unfavorable to it. In September he applied four hundred of guano per acre to three acres of yellow turnips; and after the first month the bulbs grew rapidly, and he never saw a heavier crop (cheers.)

Mr. Tyacke said, last year he had ten or fifteen acres of wheat on land not worth 5s an acre, but manured with guano; and this year he had wheat on equally poor land; and he had found the poorer the soil, the better it would answer. He sowed the guano along with the seed, and then harrowed it in. Last year he sowed one-third of a field of eight acres with bone dust, the middle with guano and the remainder with farm-yard dung, in the proportions of two and a half cwt. bone dust, two cwt. guano, and